

**LISTING OF THE CLAIMS:**

Claims 1-18 (Canceled)

Claim 19 (Previously Presented): A method for producing an antiglare film comprising a transparent support having thereon an antiglare layer, the method comprising forming an antiglare layer and rubbing the surface of the antiglare layer or the surface of a layer positioned above the antiglare layer.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the rubbing is performed at a film transporting speed of from 10 to 50 m/min and a tension of the film of from 1 to 2 N/1 cm (film width).

Claim 21 (Previously Presented): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the rubbing is performed by rotating a rubbing roller having a diameter of from 100 to 500 mm at a rotation number of from 500 to 2,000 rpm.

Claim 22 (Previously Presented): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the antiglare layer is formed on the transparent support by curing a composition comprising particles and a binder.

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 22, wherein the particles having a size larger than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the antiglare layer thickness occupy from 40 to 100% of all particles.

Claim 24 (Previously Presented): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 22, wherein the particles are particles of polymethyl methacrylate resin, fluororesin, vinylidene fluoride resin, silicone resin, epoxy resin, nylon resin, polystyrene resin, phenol resin, polyurethane resin, cross-linked acrylic resin, cross-linked polystyrene resin, melamine resin, benzoguanamine resin,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$ ,  $\text{SnO}_2$ ,  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ , ITO,  $\text{MgF}_2$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$  or aminosilicate.

Claim 25 (Previously Presented): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in Claim 22, wherein the binder of the antiglare layer is a heat or ionizing radiation cured product of a mixture of an oxide ultrafine particle of a metal selected from Al, Zr, Zn, Ti, In and Sn, and a monomer having two or more ethylenically unsaturated groups.

Claim 26 (Previously Presented): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein at least one low refractive index layer having a refractive index of 1.38 to 1.49 is formed as the layer positioned above the antiglare layer.

Claim 27 (Currently Amended): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 26, ~~19~~, wherein the low refractive index layer comprises a fluorine-containing

compound having a dynamic friction coefficient of 0.03 to 0.15 and a contact angle to water of 90 to 120° and capable of crosslinking by heat or an ionization radiation.

Claim 28 (New): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 19, wherein the surface of the antiglare layer or the surface of a layer positioned above the antiglare layer comprises protrusions, and wherein at least 50% of the protrusions of the rubbed surface have an apex angle of at least 170°.

Claim 29 (New): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 28, wherein at least 70% of the protrusions of the rubbed surface have an apex angle of at least 170°.

Claim 30 (New): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 29, wherein at least 90% of the protrusions of the rubbed surface have an apex angle of at least 170°.

Claim 31 (New): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 28, wherein the apex angle is at least 175°.

Claim 32 (New): The method for producing an antiglare film as claimed in claim 31, wherein the apex angle is 180°.